

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES IN ENGLISH AND MANDAILINGNESE

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the differences between phonological processes in English and Mandailingnese. The phonological process in English, if word like prefix “-in” meet with consonant sound like “p”, “r”, “l”, the sound will be assimilated by inserting another sound between of two words. And in Mandailing, if a word with vowel ending meet with particle “k” and “t” in the second word, the sound will assimilated by inserting another sounds. The objective of the study is to find out the differences and similarities of consonant insertion in English and Mandailingnese, and to compare between consonant insertion in English and Mandailingnese. This study was conducted by qualitative method. Both English and Mandailingnese used assimilation processes by inserted sound that found in the same position with the first letter of the second word/particle.

Keyword : *Contrastive Analysis, Phonological Processes, Assimilation*

I. Introduction

Contrastive analysis in general terms is an inductive investigative approach based on the distinctive elements in a language (Kardaleska, 2006). In common definition, the terms can be defined as the method of analyzing the structure of any two languages with a view to estimate the differential aspects of their system, irrespective of their genetic affinity or level development (Geethakumary, 2006)

Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages. There are two aims to contrastive analysis: the first is to establish the inter-relationships of languages in order to create a linguistics family tree, the second aim is to aid second language acquisition.

Besides morphological, there is also another study that can compare between both languages. For example, phonology. The study of phonetics gives support for one potentially disastrous conclusion: there is tremendous variation in human speech. In fact, no two pronounciation of a word are ever exactly the same, even when given successively by the same speaker on the same occasion. Phonology is the study of the system of sound and sound combination in language.

There are several different kinds of phonological processes, they are:

1. Metatheses are processes which re order sounds. Examples : in some dialects ; /æskt/ ‘asked’ ----- [ækst]

2. Assimilation are the processes which make two adjacent sounds more alike with respect to some features. Examples : in part A of the preceding section, we say that /n/ assimilated to the bilabial place of articulation of the following /b/ and thus become [m]. In assimilatory processes a segment takes on features from a neighboring segment. A consonant may pick up features from a vowel, a vowel may take of features of a consonant, one consonant may influence another, or one vowel may have an effect on another.
3. Deletion are processes which eliminated a sound. Example /h/ sound is optionally deleted at the beginning of unstressed syllable in English, e.g / hændəd hr hiz hæt/ may become [hi hændəd r iz hæt]. It may be deletions are simply total assimilations of all the features of a sound to those if its context, so nothing is left of it. Both assimilation and deletions make sequences of sounds easier to pronounce. Thus, they are usually allowed to apply more freely in unstressed syllables, or in casual speech style.
4. Dissimilation are processes which make two adjacent sounds less alike which respect to some features.
5. Insertion are processes which add sound. Examples : Between a nasal and a voiceless fricative, a voiceless stop with the same point of articulation as the nasal is inserted : /hæmstr/ [hæmpstr] ‘hamster’

/dæns/ [dænts] ‘dance’

Actually, Indonesia has many of languages and cultures. For example is Batak. Batak ethnic is one of the old ethnics in Indonesia which comes from North Sumatra. The people is called Batak. Most of them live in *Tapanuli*, *Simalungun*, *Karo*, *Nias*, and *Pakpak Dairi*. **Batak Toba** lives in Toba, Silindung, Samosir, and Humbang; Batak Angkola lives in South Tapanuli, Sipirok and Angkola; **Batak Mandailing** lives in Mandailing Natal; **Batak Simalungun** lives around Simalungun regions; **Batak Karo** lives around Karo regions; **Batak Pakpak Dairi** lives around Pakpak and Dairi regions. Based on the anthropology lesson, Nias, Alas, Gayo is grouped in sub-batak ethnics. **Batak Angkola** lives in Padang Lawas dan Padang Lawas Utara. **Batak pesisir** lives in the east coast of Sumatera namely Asahan, Labuhan Batu, Rantau Prapat, and it also lives in the west coast of Sumatera namely Sibolga and Barus. Sub-batak ethnics were grouped by their region where they live. **Batak Mandailing** actually lives in Mandailing Natal. The Mandailings are very rich in language where they have good or smooth sounds. Therefore, the Mandailings are well known as the smooth people.

II. Method

Burns and Grove (2003:195) define a research design as “a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”. Parahoo (1997:142) describes a research design as “a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analysed”. Polit et al (2001:167) define a research design as “the researcher’s overall for answering the research question or testing the research hypothesis”.

This study focuses on qualitative method. In this study data were collected without introducing any treatment. Qualitative research Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe a qualitative approach as “a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning”. Parahoo (1997:59) states that qualitative research focuses on the experiences of people as well as stressing uniqueness of the individual. Holloway and Wheeler (2002:30) refer to qualitative research as “a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live”. Researchers use the qualitative approach to

explore the behaviour, perspectives, experiences and feelings of people and emphasise the understanding of these elements.

The instrument in collecting the data are :

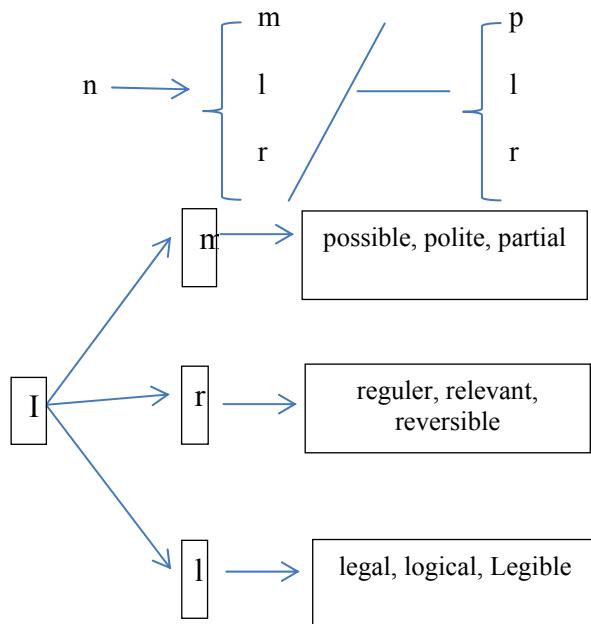
1. Search the words that occur in English by library research and Mandailingnese by interview the object
2. Analyse the differences and similarities consonant insertion occur in English and Mandailingnese.
3. Compare between both of English and Mandailingnese.

III. Discussion

a. Phonological Processes in English

In English, when suffix “in” meet with consonant “p”, “l”, and “r”. We have to insert another sound, in other word we assimilated the sound. Where:

1. If prefix “in” meet with the word starting by consonant “p”, we don’t rear by “inp”, but we assimilated the sound become “im”
For example if “in” meet with these words :
 - a. Possible
In + possible = impossible
 $n \longrightarrow m \longrightarrow p$
 - b. Polite
In + Polite = Impolite
 $n \longrightarrow m / \longrightarrow p$
2. If prefix “in” meet with the word starting by consonant “l”, we don’t rear by “inl”, but we assimilated the sound become “ill”
For example if “in” meet with these words :
 - a. Legal
In + Legal = Illegal
 $n \longrightarrow l / \longrightarrow l$
 - b. Logical
In + Logical = Illogical
 $n \longrightarrow l / \longrightarrow l$
3. If prefix “in” meet with the word starting by consonant “r”, we don’t rear by “inr”, but we assimilated the sound become “irr”
For example if “in” meet with these words :
 - a. Reguler
In + Reguler = Irreguler
 $n \longrightarrow r / \longrightarrow r$
 - b. Reverent
In + Reverent = Irreverent
 $n \longrightarrow r / \longrightarrow r$
So if we make it into phonological rules, become:



b. Phonological Processes in Mandailingnese

In Mandailingnese, when ending vowel meet with beginning consonant of a particle, especially on 'k' and 't' sound. It is different if the vowel eding meet with other consonant, like 'b', 'd', 'm', etc.

Actually there are some particle in Mandailingnese: -Ku, -Tong, -Da, -Mu, -Ma, -Ba, -Dabo, -Sajo, Etc

The example of ending vowel meet with consonant 'b', 'd', 'm', etc:

➤ mu

- a. Saba + mu = baju mu
- b. Topi + mu = topi mu
- c. Sulu + mu = sulu mu

➤ Ba

- a. Saba + ba = baju ba
- b. Topi + ba = topi mu
- c. Sulu + ba = sulu ba

➤ Da

- a. Saba + da = baju da
- b. Topi + da = topi da
- c. Sulu + da = sulu da

➤ Dabo

- a. Saba + dabo = baju dabo
- b. Topi + dabo = topi dabo
- c. Sulu + dabo = sulu dabo

➤ Sajo

- a. Saba + sajo = baju sajo
- b. Topi + sajo = topi sajo
- c. Sulu + sajo = sulu sajo

From the example above, we can see that there is no differences in pronounciate the word. So if ending vowel meet with beginning consonant in particle, there is no phonological processes there, although assimilation, insertion, deletion, or others. We can pronounciate the word like in written.

But when the ending vowel ('a', 'i', 'u', 'e', 'o') meet with consonant 'k' and 't' will be different with other. There are phonological processes by inserting another sound. So the sound will be assimilated.

The example of ending vowel meet with 'k' sound:

➤ 'a'

Saba + ku = saba + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

Roha + ku = roha + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

➤ 'i'

Suri + ku = suri + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}
Karosi + ku = karosi + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

➤ 'u'

Balau + ku = balau + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}
Sulu + ku = sulu + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

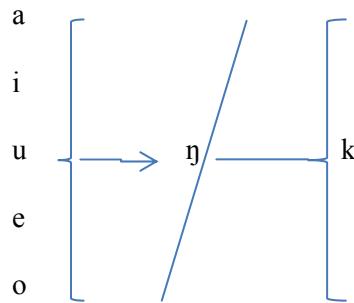
➤ 'e'

Pege + ku = pege + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}
Ate-ate + ku = ate-ate + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

➤ 'o'

Piso + ku = piso + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}
Bungo + ku = bungo + η + ku
a $\xrightarrow{\eta}$ \xrightarrow{k}

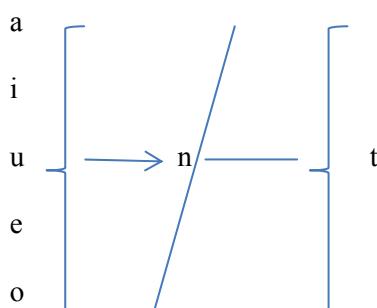
From the explanation above, we can conclude that the prhonological rules are :



The example of ending vowel meet with 't' sound:

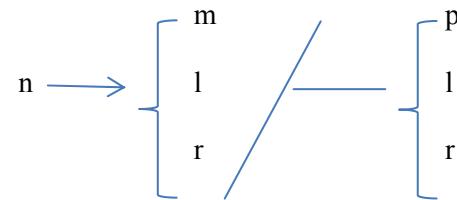
- 'a'
Saba + tong = saba + n + tong
a → n / t
- 'i'
Suri + tong = suri + n + tong
a → n / t
- 'u'
Balau + tong = balau + n + tong
a → n / t
- 'e'
Pege + tong = pege + n + tong
a → n / t
- 'o'
Piso + tong = piso + n + tong
a → n / t

From the explanation above, we can conclude that :



c. Comparison of Assimilation in English and Mandailingnese

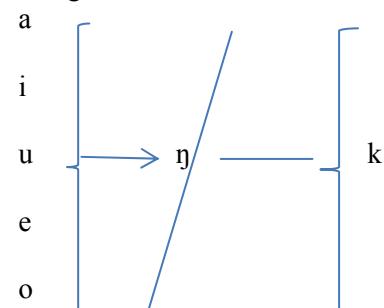
From the data above, In English, we can see that :



When, the consonant ending 'n' meet with 'p', the 'm' sound will be inserted. It can occur because, 'n' sound located in alveolar, 'p' sound located in billabial, So the location of 'n' and 'p' sound is different, so the easiest way to speak or to produce the word is by inserting a word that has same location with the second word. In billabial, there some alphabet that produce ther, they are 'p', 'b', 'm', 'w'. And we know that 'n' is include to the nassal sound. There are 'm', 'n', and 'ŋ' in Nassal. So, we can conclude that 'n' is alveolar and nassal, then 'p' is billabial and stop and the same alphabet is 'm'. So it will be easier, when 'n' sound meet 'p' sound inserted by 'm', because 'm' sound is located on billabial(same with 'p') and nassal (same with 'n').

Same with, when 'n' meet with 'r' and 'l'. It is assimilated by the same alphabet. Because the three of 'n', 'l', and 'r' is alveolar sound.

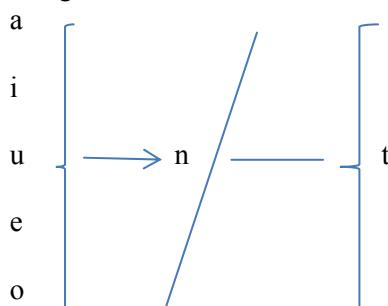
But in Mandailingnese, we can conclude, when the vowel ending meet with 'k', the phonological rules are :



As we know that 'k' is include to velar sound. And 'a', 'i', 'u', 'o', 'e' is vowel sound. The location from vowel sound into a velar sound actually is different. So the Mandailingnese inserted a sound that has same location with 'k' sound. In velar sound, there are 'k', 'g', and 'ŋ' sound. 'k' and 'g' are locating in stop in manner of articulation. In vowel sound there is no stop. So Mandailingnese used the alphabet that has same location with 'k' but not include to stop,

and it is 'ŋ' sound. 'ŋ' sound is included to nasal. So, it will be easier to produce that word.

When the vowel ending meets with 'k', the phonological rules are :



<http://history-of-culture.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/tribe-batak-culture.html> (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)

https://www.google.co.id/?gws_rd=cr&ei=wkIBWJOiAYjLvgSJx5yADA#q=dialect+in+sociolinguistics (Access on 14 oct 2016, 10 p.m)

Same with the above case, so we know that 't' is included to alveolar sound. And 'a', 'i', 'u', 'o', 'e' is vowel sound. The location from vowel sound into an alveolar sound actually is different. So the Mandailingnese inserted a sound that has the same location with 't' sound. In alveolar sound, there are 't', 'd', 's', 'z', 'n', 'l', and 'r' sound. Same with the case above, Mandailingnese used the alphabet that has located in nasal. It is 'n' sound. So, it will be easier to produce that word.

IV. Conclusion

After analysing the data, the writer can conclude that, both of phonological processes English and Mandailingnese insert a consonant sound, so there are assimilation processes there. But the difference is :

1. In English, consonant insertion occurs when the ending word is consonant 'n' meets with consonant sound too 'p', 'l', and 'r'. So when we produce the word, there is assimilation process there.
2. In Mandailing, consonant insertion occurs when vowel ending 'a', 'i', 'u', 'e', and 'o' meet the consonant word 'k' and 't'. So when we produce the word, there is assimilation process there.

V. References

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